uded, a

Maco on Suits

atural atural and fit for, pe

ral We

od onelar Mai shirts

5 each,

ed Meri

II-weig

nedium

Ayr

LEDGI

ors and

THE

KE

INDI

QU

ART ER

гонч

TRA

N.P.

nitars

U

Isiot

n A

fStr

and

onths

that

fs.]

CURIOUS CENSUS LORE

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS RE-

A Public Document Highly Prized in Many Quarters and the Most Complete Work of Its Kind.

It is recorded in Holy Writ that David, King of Israel, tempted by satan, once numbered his people. This is probably the first historical reference to a national census, and it must be confessed that the source of the idea sheds little credit upon the institution thus originated. But despite the severe punishment visited upon David for listening to the tempter's suggestion, his action in this matter has been freely imitated by most modern states.

Our own country has taken a census each tenth year of its existence, beginning with 1790. And were a punishment meted out to Uncle Sam proportioned to the magnitude of his last offense in this regard, it is to be feared that it would be vastly more severe than the three months' flight before his enemies that David suffered. For the census of 1890 is one of the most stupendous works ever undertaken by any government. It employed an army of men; has cost to date more than \$15,000,000, and now, after four years' time, five immense quarto volumes have been given to the public embodying its results, a number that will be swelled to more than a score ere the publication is finally completed.

This is one of the few public documents which will be highly prized by all who are so fortunate as to receive it. In many of the branches of which it treats it will be by far the most complete publication in existence. Take, for instance, the first volume of the report on wealth, debt and taxation: in it are found not only a most minute analysis of the debt of the United States, its States, countles, smaller civil divisions, and municipalities, but also an investigation into the debts of the whole world, similarly analyzed. Then, too, colored maps showing the distribution of debt, and plates making graphic its increase and decrease during stated periods, are plentifully supplied, adding greatly to the teaching power of the bare statistics. This is but a sample of what has been done or will be done for nearly all the important matters that have been investi-

One is surprised at the number of curlous facts the census brings forth as the result of the careful analysis to which its data have been subjected. The primary fact is, of course, this, that on June 1, 1890, there were 62,622,250 people in the country, or, including all the Indians, 62,979,766. But trained investigators, delving and diving in these dumb figures, have made them tell many strange and interesting things.

For instance, there is the center of population. In 1890 it was found to be situated twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind., which means that could this immense body of population be suspended at that point it would incline to no point of the compass, but balance like a great teetotum. This interesting spot was determined at the time of the first census, and then found to be twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. In a hundred years it has oscillated but slightly to the north or south, but has moved 505 miles nearly due west—that is, we all, on an average, have been going west at the rate of five miles annually. The child born in Philadelphia, and obedient to this average, would find himself, at three score years and ten, an inhabitant of Pittsburg, and the centenarian who first saw the light in central Ohio would dwell beyond the Mississippi. For no decade has the westing made been less than 86 miles nor more

The national center of area is in northern Kansas, only three-fourths of a degree north of the center of population, but more than thirteen degrees west of its present location. Will the two points ever nearly coincide? Although the former still steadily pursues the course of empire, it is not probable that it will ever get so far west as the center of area. The eastern half of the United States is certainly formed by nature to support a larger population than the western, which, with all its unsurpassed fertility in some localities, yet contains a vast area of arid and mountainous land, which not the most enthusiastic irrigationist could ever hope to see fitted for human habitation. The center of popu-

rigationist could ever hope to see fitted for human habitation. The center of population will probably never get further west than Illinois or eastern Missouri, to find at last, as is most fitting, a permanent resting place near the banks of the Mississippi, whose valley is destined to be the cradle of the distinctively American civilization yet to be evolved.

GREEN'S PROPHECY.

Apropos of this, Green, in his "History

of the English People," speaks prophet-Ically of that time when "two hundred million Englishmen shall dwell in the valley of the Mississippi;" but it is astonishing to be told by the recent census that already nearly one-half of the American people swell there. On the Father of Waters and his tributaries are found more than twen ty-seven millions of population. One-third of these live in the basin of the Ohio, which now has thirty-four inhabitants to the square mile, a much larger average than that of the country at large; but, on the other hand, the valleys of the Missouri and Arkansas, which are as fertile as that of the Ohio, have still but sparse populations of eight or nine to the square mile, and when they shall have been settled up to a density like that of the Ohio valley, then will Green's prophecy find fulfillment as to numbers, at least, although their characteristics will undoubtedly be far removed from those of the typical Englishman. In no other section will Celtic and Germanic traits crop out so abundantly.

The Pacific ocean drains one-fifth of the area of the United States, yet this vast region is still comparatively unimportant as regards population. It claims only 3½ per cent. of the total, or a little more than two millions of inhabitants.

The influence of climate in molding na-

tional character is generally recognized. The Anglo-Saxon race, settling in such widely different localities as North America, Australia and South Africa, will ultimately develop in each exceedingly diverse racial types. That of the United States, however, is for climatic reasons destined to conform most closely of any to that of the parent country. England has an average annual temperature of 50 degrees, whilst our own country, vastly greater in area, and with wider extremes both in summer and winter throughout its whole extent, has on the average just about the same mean, or 53 degrees. Its most widely separated regions have annual means ranging from 40 to 75, but the number of inhabitants residing in these extreme climatic zones is relatively small, and three-fourths of the whole population enjoys the typically temperate annual temperature of from

In regard to the amount of rainfall annually experienced, no country has wider extremes than our own. There are regions where more than 70 inches fall annually, and vast tracts that are absolutely rainless. The national average per square mile is computed to be 29½ inches, and the population is universally greatest in the regions of a high degree of humidity. Taking, however, the relation between population and this climatic condition, it is found that 41½ inches represents the amount of rainfall which the average American citizen can expect to see annually.

CENTER OF POPULATION. If the country's population be looked at with regard to the degrees of latitude, considerably the most densely settled one is found to be that lying between the fortieth and forty-first parallels. The degrees north and south shade into it by almost uniform increases in populousness. This favored degree, starting at the Atlantic coast, with New York on its northern limit and Philadelphia on its southern, cuts through the center of the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, takes the northern part of Missouri and the southern part of Nebraska, crosses Colorado just north of Denver, includes Salt Lake City in Utah, and strikes the Pacific coast near the north-ern boundary of California, Although it does not include the center of population, which has steadily kept south of it, this strip, one degree in width, is the true center of gravity of the Nation. It is the zone of capital and accumulated wealth, of manufactures and of commerce. At least twothirds of the great cities of the country lie either within its borders or within one hundred miles of it. Statistics show that this lavored degree of latitude has held this commanding position for the century past, and there is little temerity in predicting

that it will ever continue to do so, for natural conditions have marked it out for this pre-eminence. As to longitude, there is no one degree that holds any such strategic position. That one included between the seventy-third and seventy-fourth meridians west of Greenwich, containing the greater part of the city of New York, holds, at present, the distinction of having the greatest population, but it is closely followed in importance by the degree lying west of the seventy-fifth meridian. Combining latitude and longitude, the most populous square degree has 2,573,000 inhabitants, and is, of course, that one which includes the greater part of the metropolis. There are a number of equal areas possessing each less than a thousand inhabitants.

WHAT MAKES A CITY. The vast increase of city population compared with that of the rural districts is a condition of affairs generally recognized and widely commented on. However, a few facts gleaned from the statistics of this subject will not be found without comparative novelty. And first, it should be a matter of interest that the census authorities have adopted a rigid definition of what constitutes a city. A body of eight thousand inhabitants living in one community is adjudged to deserve that name. To the embryo Western metropolis, sporting city airs on the strength of having a few hundreds of inhabitants, this mark will seem invidiously high; and, conversely, to the dweller in large centers of population, ridic-ulously low; but probably it comes as near as could any merely arbitrary division to making a just distinction between the two great classes of social life. Calculated on this basis, the urban population was, in 1890, 29.2 per cent. of the total. A hun-dred years before it had been only 8.35. In other words, during a century the proportion of city population has increased from a thirtieth to nearly a third of the whole. During the ninety years up to 1890 the increase in proportion was gradual and reg-ular for each decade, but between that date and 1890 it was phenomenally great, jumping from 22.57 per cent. to 29.2, and illustrating in a forcible manner the accelerated tendency of our population toward city life. The urban element is very unequally distributed throughout the various parts of the country, the North Atlantic States contain one-half of it, and they, together with the north central States, five-sixths of it. The South has been little influenced as yet by this tendency, and has only 13 per cent. of urban population. Mississippi has but 2.64 per cent., the lowest in the Union, and even less than the average for the country

The cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants now number twenty-eight; there were twenty of them ten years ago and fourteen of them in 1870. There are 124 places having each more than 25,000 population. Taking again the lowest rank of classified cities, there are 448 having over 8,000 inhabitants, whilst there were but 286 in 1880 and six a century ago. Coming down to the smaller places not reckoned as cities, there are no less than 1,054 of these having at least 2,500 population and 2,198 more having from one thousand up to the number last mentioned.

In every country of Europe the males are outnumbered by the female part of the population, but it is otherwise in the United States. That it is so is entirely due to emigration, which disturbs the normal proportions of the sexes, since male immigrants exceed females in the proportion of three to two. The present male preponderance in population is represented by 51.21 per cent. of the total. Wyoming has very nearly twice as many males as females, and Massachusetts, amongst the few older States that have a majority of the gentler sex, shows the highest proportion, or 51.42 per cent.

Foreigners constitute 14.77 per cent. of our population, negroes 11.93 per cent. The Indians are about 357,000 in number and the Chinese 107,000. All these classes are, however, declining relatively as compared to the total, and the lapse of time will settle, if politicians do not, the various questions supposed to be raised by the presence of these elements in the body politic.

POINTER FOR WOMEN.

When They Want Success They Must Act Before They Talk. Kate Field's Paper.

It was no great wonder that the women of New York State failed to get the con-stitutional amendment which many of them so earnestly desired. They argued well and managed their campaign with zeal and discretion, but it was a foregone con-clusion that they should be defeated. In the notable widening of woman's activity and public influence which has extended over the past twenty years, one fact has been clearly demonstrated. Woman may make whatever innovations she pleases in the social order, provided that circumstances permit her to act first and talk afterward, but when discussion precedes action she never carries her point. We thus find that woman successfully established in almost every art and profession where she could quietly push her way without attracting attention to her movements, while in the professions of law and theology and the like, where her admission came necessarily under discussion, she has made almost no headway at all. This does not necessarily indicate feminine weakness in argument, as in some of her most dis-astrous defeats most of the talking has been done for her; it simply shows that almost anything can be proved to be im-possible if it is thoroughly talked over beforehand, while seeming impossibilities yield gracefully to prompt but decided ac-

From Altruria.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

There is a real Altrurian local express company in this city, its main reason for incorporation being to transport trumks from depots to private houses and vice versa. This company advertises on its cards and in placards over the office that trunks are delivered in rooms without extra charge. It makes no difference whether the trunk has to go to a room in the tenth story, it is carried up, and the expressmen are so well trained they do not wait around for a quarter extra. This is a boon, a regular Utopian condition, and novelist Howells cannot beat it by anything done in his chimerical Altruria. No wonder the company has more than it can do.

THE BANKERS' ALLIANCE.

An Insurance Company with a Combination Life and Accident Policy. The Bankers' Alliance, of California, have recently entered the State, and have secured headquarters for Indiana in Room 33

The company has made a very successful record throughout the country, and comes well recommended by prominent bankers and eminent insurance commissioners as being thoroughly sound and scientific, and worthy of the patronage of the insuring public.

The company issues a policy combining life and accident insurance, with a weekly indemnity in case of accident of \$12.50 per week for every \$2,500 insurance, at a cost of less than you usually pay for life insurance alone.

The policy contract is a model of equity, possessing all that can be desired in a life insurance policy, viz., pure and plain protection, unmixed with investment, endowment or tontine speculation.

If you become disabled you draw indemnity for the time you are kept away from your business. Should your disability be permanent on account of either sickness or accident, or from any cause whatever, you can surrender your policy and draw one-half its face in gold.

The company holds out no inducements to the unwary of large dividends or large cash returns in ten, fifteen or twenty years, the largest amount of which are estimated by the agent and a very small amount guaranteed by the company.

A careful examination will show that if the difference between the premium of the Bankers' Alliance and the premium charged by the so-called endowment and tontine investment accumulation concerns was invested in some sound building and loan association there would be due the investor more money than is guaranteed and estimated by such companies, and the insured still has his life insurance; and should he die he would leave his life insurance, together with his investment, while in the tontine endowment institutions he would leave his life insurance, and his investment would be confiscated.

fiscated.

The policies are for a fixed amount and incontestable after two years.

Every loss paid in full. No contested claims. No high-salaried officers! All profits for the members. No annual dues.

No pensioned officers. Licensed in twenty States and Territories.

Mr. Will M. Grove has been appointed manager for Indiana, and is desirous of securing some good live insurance men to place this company properly before the people, to which liberal contracts will be

A PUBLIC MEETING CALLED

EVERY CITIZEN SHOULD RESPOND

THE PLACE

71-73

WEST WASHINGTON ST.

SPECIAL CO OQ

From 8 to-morrow morning until all are sold, an Antique 3 - piece Bed Room Suite, bevel plate mirror.

SPECIAL Handsome white and gold frame pictures — 16 by 16 — worth \$2.50 to \$3.00.

SPECIAL The grandest line of Heating Stoves. Prices \$1.75 to \$50.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE . . .

This is the time of year when the newly married couple forsake their boarding house and look forward to housekeeping. It is also the time of year when housekeepers in general find it necessary to do a little refurnishing for the winter season. These are the people to whom this call is addressed. We want them to visit our big furniture house. We want them to see a complete up to date stock of Furniture, Carpets, Stovesand House Furnishings. We want them to compare our qualities and prices. Such a comparison will carry a lesson more forcible than anything we could possibly say.

THE TIME

TO-MORROW MORNING

SPECIAL

A handsome Mahogany finish Parlor Table, 22x22 top.

SPECIAL Full Rattan Rocker, 36 in. high, with full size platted Rattan arms.

SPECIAL The grandest line of Heating Stoves. Prices from \$1.75 up to \$50.

Only one price for Cash and the same goods at same price on our EQUITABLE CREDIT SYSTEM, which allows you to enjoy the goods while you pay a litte each week or each month.

71-73 W. Wash. St.



32-34-36 Kentucky Ave

THE BEAN TEST.

Difference in the Philadelphia and New York Mental Attitude. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

There have recently found their way into some Eastern cities a number of those not especially unfamiliar vegetable freaks known as "jumping beans" or "devils' beans." The "jumping bean" comes from Mexico. It is shaped rather like a morning glory seed, but it is very much larger. Its tive power and jumps about in a very lively and unbeanlike manner when left to its own devices. This phenomenal activity is due to the fact that the bean is a mere shell, inhabited by a very small but very energetic worm, whose spasmodic contorenergetic worm, whose spasmodic contortions keep his home pretty constantly on the move. These curious little objects have recently excited interest in business circles in New York and Philadelphia, and the difference between the New York and Philadelphia way of looking at them serves to illustrate the well-recognized difference between the mental habits of the two cities. The Philadelphia way is set forth in a news article in the Philadelphia Inquirer. The New York way is described in a news The New York way is described in a news article in the New York Sun. The Philadelphia merchant in the presence of the jumping bean finds his mind disposed to assume an attitude of superstitious awe. By exercising his reasoning and will powers he is able to overcome this tendency and to force himself to regard the mysterious bean as a legitimate subject of materialistic scientific inquiry. He carefully observes the movements of the bean, notes how many times it hops per minute, measures the distance of the carefully observes the distance of superstitious awe. ures the distance it can cover in a given length of time, records the effect produced upon it by light and darkness and varying temperatures. He lays the data thus acquired before scientific persons of his acquaintance, and, being satisfied with their conclusions, confides to the reporter his intention to "consult a professor in Girard College," whom he is confident will "solve the mystery." His interest in the bean is purely scientific. It never occurs to him that its peculair qualities may be turned

to practical account. How different the conduct of the young and enterprising New York business man, confronted by a jumping bean, when trade is depressed. The condition "when trade is depressed" is added because if trade were lively he would not notice the trumpet of the last judgment, much less a jumping bean. Having observed that the bean is possessed of locomotive powers he accepts the fact without wasting any time in try-ing to account for it. He derives some little amusement from the bean's antics and half unconsciously he notes that the man-ner in which it is placed on the surface of his desk seems to have some relation to the direction of its next movement. He studies the bean's performances until he finds himself always able to foresee pretty accurately which way it will jump next. Then he says to himself, "there ought to be something in this," begins to thing earnestly, and after a while constructs a diagram. The diagram consists of a small circle within a large one, the space between the inner and outer circles being divided by straight lines that are prolongations of radii of the smaller circle, into numbered compartments. When the luncheon hour arrives he takes his bean and his diagram with him to his accustomed refectory and, after the meal is finished, says unto his mates: "Behold, I have struck a new racket! Let us place this bean, which jumps, in this small circle, and let us each choose one of these numbered compartments. Let us also chip in a dollar apiece for a pool and let him in whose chosen compartment the bean shall jump, take the pool." And it is so. And it keeps on being so most of the afternoon. And the owner of the bean wins a discreet plurality of the pools by virtue of his previous study of its habits, so that the day's business shows a distinct margin of profit. Such is the difference between practical New York and theoretical Philadelphia, as set forth by representative newspapers of the two cor "asted cities.

SANG CLEWISM.

A Few Pertinent Remarks Concerning the Use of Foreign Words.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The foolish tendency in this country to run after foreign names and phrases has received quite a knockout blow in Judge McAdam's Superior Court. The case of Sanford vs. Sanford being up again, reference was repeatedly made to the St. Cloud Hotel by the attorney for Mrs. S., and the French pronunciation was brought out with sharp accentuation.

"Why do you call the hotel Sang Clew?" said Judge McAdam to the learned counsel.

"C-l-o-u-d spells Cloud, and not Clew."
The wise attorney insisted that he had im-

parted the correct pronunciation, but the Judge ruled in favor of the American pronunciation, holding that if an American citizen went to a theater he or she would not care to hear anybody sing "Wait Till the Clews Roll By."

Judge McAdam is, in a measure, correct. The vulgar use of improperly printed French words and phrases in our newspapers is a nuisance. The proper accent is not often imported and the little French that is impressed leads to much ignorant exposure. The man who gives a hotel or a popular place of resort a French name is a fool. American and English names are abundant and appropriate. To call a hotel "L'Hotel Ambassadeurs" in this town would be an offensive bit of affectation—as much so as though Mayor Gilroy should insist upon calling a little street "Rue de Mauvais"

Garcon" because Paris has one of that name.

Du Maurier's story of "Trilby" is an excellent one but for the fact that the French phrases with which it is stuffed remind one of the raisins in a pudding and are about of as much consequence to those

who have no familiarity with the Gallic tongue. It deals largely with French and foreign characters and there is much of Paris in it, but only French scholars can enjoy it thoroughly.

The English are terrible butchers of French and we are not much benind them. To turn "Route du Roi" into "Rotten Row" and pretty "Chere Reine Croix" into "Charing Cross" is not much of a task for John Bull, and we keep up well when we insist that the Frenchman's "Caffay" is a simple kafe. With Judge McAdam's strict and timely ruling it is to be hoped that we shall have less French nomenclature and

KEEP A STIFF LOWER LIP.

less Sang Clewing in this country-or more

It Is the Tell Tale One, and the Upper Lip Can Take Care of Itself. New York Sun.

correct French taught in our schools.

"I can't understand," said a young lady of observation to a Sun reporter yesterday, "I can't understand for the life of me why you men, who see so much and know so much, persist in the phrase 'Keep a stiff upper lip.' You use it as a sort of picturesque synonym for firmness of purpose and demeanor, but it has no value as such. The upper lip is not the weak member of the two; it is the under lip that wants stiffening. The upper lip is practically expressionless. It usually lies flat on the teeth, it is nearly always covered with a mustache—I refer, of course, to the male upper lip—and in conversation, especially in correctly languid conversation, it does not move at all. Like the Chinese joss, it's a harmless creature and can be safely let alone.

It is the nether lip that has to be watched and controlled. I can always tell when a man is going to propose to me by the way in which he wets his under lip and presses it against the upper for companionship and support-just the very things he is seeking for. And I can always tell if a man is lying by a peculiar fluctuation and pulsation in this same lower lip. He will look you right straight in the eye, grow flerce, and drop his voice into his boots through the weight of his emotion, but if there is that twitch about the lower lip I don't believe him-and I've never been wrong yet. If a man feels deeply-I mean feels sor-row, not affects it-it is in the tremulousness of the under lip that he shows it. The sensitive man's lower lip is seldom still, and there is sometimes about it a positive pulsation that takes in the whole curve of the chin. The pout begins in the lower lip and is really confined to it, for the upper lip is only pushed out by pres-sure from below. You can't pout with your upper lip alone. 'In fact, you can't assume or affect any

'In fact, you can't assume or affect any expression with the upper lip alone. Just try it. Hold the lower lip firm with the finger and look in the glass there. The mouth has become simply a hole in the face, you see, and so far as the expressionful character of the lips goes, it is as if you had lost a feature.

'If you want to keep back a smile, it's the lower lip that you want to look after. Weakness begins there, whether of character, health or age. It is not the weak upper lip that tells of downfall; it is the

upper lip that tells of downfall; it is the drooping, pendulous lower lip that shows it.

"And let me tell you something, please, for the benefit of my sisters who have not had the advan—I mean the experience that I have. Tell them that whenever they see the lower lip of their male companions turn out and over thickly that it's a danger signal. It's the red flag of mischief, and

they had better say good-bye. Keep a

A Long Time. Detroit Free Press.

stiff lower lip, young man."

matically.

The Eastern visitor had arrived in the energetic and enterprising Southwestern town that evening at supper time, and after he had eaten his vesper meal he was talking with the landlord.

"You've got a good town here, haven't you?" he asked.

"We think so," replied the landlord, diplo-

"Business seems to be lively."
"Yes, we're enjoying a boom."
"It appears to be improving rapidly."
"That's what."
"You don't have any lynchings here, do you?"
"No, not like we used to."

"I've heard that it was once very bad in that line."

"Well, yes, we used to have a hanging every now and then, but it's been a mighty long time now since we had one."

"When was the last one?"

The landord studied a moment and count-

ed on his fingers.

"I ain't shore," he said at last, "but I think it will be two weeks day after to-morrow."





Mme. M. YALE'S Excelsior Complexion Remedies

INDORSED BY CONGRESS .

Awarded World's Fair Medal and Diploma.

The Greatest Beautifying Agents Known to the World.

Mme. M. Yale, who is the reigning Beauty of to-day, has used these remedies constantly for many years, and although nearly forty-two years old she does not look one day over eighteen. Her beauty is the marvel of the whole world. Be careful of counterfeits and imitations. Mme. M. Yale's Remedies are compounded from her own secret formulas, and cannot be duplicated by any one but herself.

CAUTION.

Do not let your druggist talk you out of these remedies by trying to sell you something else in their place. Do not believe him if he says something else is just as good—for there is nothing on earth that ever has or ever will take the place of Mme. Yale's Excelsior Complexion Remedies. A perfect complexion is guaranteed all who use them. Mme. Yale will promptly fill all mail orders sent to her.

PRICE LIST,

Pimples, Blackheads and Skin Diseases cured with Mme. Yale's Special Lotion No. 1 and Special Cointment No. 2, guaranteed. Price, \$1 each.

Excelsior Skin Food.

Guaranteed to remove wrinkles and every trace of age. Price, \$1.50 and \$3.

Excelsior Complexion Bleach.

Guaranteed to remove sallowness, moth patches and all skin blemishes. Gives a natural complexion of marvelous beauty. Price, \$2 per bottle; \$5 for 3 bottles.

Turns gray hair back to its own natural color without dye. The first and only remedy in the history of chemistry known to do this. Stops hair falling in from 24 hours to one week. Creates a luxuriant growth. Price, \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5.

Excelsior Bust Food.

Guaranteed to develop a beautiful and neck; gives firmness to the

Excelsior Hair Tonic.

Guaranteed to develop a beautiful bust and neck; gives firmness to the flesh and creates a natural condition of plumpness. Price, \$1.50 and \$3.

Great Scott!

Mme. Yale's wonderful remedy for removing and destroying the growth of superfluous hair takes but five minutes to use; does not hurt, irritate or even make the skin red; removes every trace in one

the skin red; removes every trace in one application. Price, \$5.

La Freckla and Freckles.

Mme. M. Yale's wonderful La Freckla is known to be the only sure cure for trackles.

Mme. M. Yale's wonderful La Freckla is known to be the only sure cure for freckles. In from three days to one week after its first application every freckle will disappear and the complexion becomes as clear as crystal. Price, \$1 per bottle.

Refines coarse pores, keeps the skin smooth and lovely. Price, \$1.

Excelsior Hand Whitener.

Makes the hands soft, lily white and beautiful. Price, \$1.

Mole and Wart Extractor.

Removes and destroys forever moles and warts. Price, \$3.

Eye-Lash and Eye-Brow Grower

Makes the lashes grow thick and long, the eyebrows luxuriant and shapely and strengthens and beautifies the eyes; guaranteed pure. Price, \$1.

Elixir of Beauty

Mme. M. Yale's Excelsior Fertilizer

Excelsior Blood Tonic

Purifies the blood, acts on the liver, kidneys, and builds up the system. Price,

si per bottle; 6 for \$5.

Mme. M. Yale's wonderful cure for all kinds of female weakness. Price, \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5.

Mail orders and correspondence may be sent to Mme. Yale's headquarters

F. W. PANTZER, Bates House Drug Store, 54 West Washington at., and East, corner of Lincoln;
GEO. W. SLOAN, 22 West Washington at.; H. C. POMEROY, 10 North Pennsylvania at.; J. A.
HAAG, Denison House Drug Store, 87 North Pennsylvania at.; H. J. HUDER, 52 and 54 East
Washington at.; BROWNING & SON, 15 West Washington at.; C. H. COOK, corner Fletcher ave.
and Dillon at., Indianapolis, Ind. At wholesale: A. KIEFER DRUG CO., DANIEE STEWART, INDIANAPOLIS DRUG CO., WARD BROS.

MME. M. YALE,
TEMPLE OF BEAUTY 146 State Street,
Chicago, III.



WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and BOILER TUBES,

Natural-Gas Supplies, Cast Iron, Malleable Iron Brass. Hydraulic and Ammonia Fittings, METRIC METAL CO.'S Meters for Natural and Artificial Gas.

STEAM, GAS and WATER GOODS.

Fitters' Tools, Packing, Belting and Steam Specialties. Plumbers' and Mill Supplies.

To General Agents for SNOW STEAM PUMP WORKS.

62 & 64 WEST MARYLAND ST.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year